

CITIZENS FINANCIAL SERVICES INC  
Form 10-Q  
August 12, 2010

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549  
FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010  
Or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 0-13222

CITIZENS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

PENNSYLVANIA  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)  
No.)

23-2265045  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification  
No.)

15 South Main Street  
Mansfield, Pennsylvania 16933  
(Address of principal executive offices)(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (570) 662-2121

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

The number of outstanding shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, as of August 2, 2010, was 2,891,948.

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Citizens Financial Services, Inc.  
Form 10-Q

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CITIZENS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET  
(UNAUDITED)

(in thousands except share data)	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
<b>ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and due from banks:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 9,656	\$ 9,505
Interest-bearing	30,728	21,944
Total cash and cash equivalents	40,384	31,449
Available-for-sale securities	217,261	198,582
Loans (net of allowance for loan losses: 2010, \$5,302 and 2009, \$4,888)	467,037	451,496
Premises and equipment	12,694	12,227
Accrued interest receivable	3,228	3,141
Goodwill	10,256	10,256
Bank owned life insurance	12,917	12,667
Other assets	9,900	9,659
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 773,677</b>	<b>\$ 729,477</b>
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 63,954	\$ 60,061
Interest-bearing	582,709	545,498
Total deposits	646,663	605,559
Borrowed funds	52,763	54,115
Accrued interest payable	1,787	2,037
Other liabilities	5,861	6,239
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>707,074</b>	<b>667,950</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>		
Preferred stock		
\$1.00 par value; authorized 3,000,000 shares at June 30, 2010 and none at December 31, 2009; none issued at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009		
	-	-
Common stock		
\$1.00 par value; authorized 15,000,000 shares at June 30, 2010 and 10,000,000 at December 31, 2009; issued 3,076,253 shares at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009		
	3,076	3,076
Additional paid-in capital	13,486	13,457
Retained earnings	51,575	47,353
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,112	2,041

Treasury stock, at cost: 212,486 shares at June 30, 2010

and 204,437 shares at December 31, 2009	(4,646)	(4,400)
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>66,603</b>	<b>61,527</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND</b>		
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 773,677</b>	<b>\$ 729,477</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited consolidated financial statements.

CITIZENS FINANCIAL  
SERVICES, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED  
STATEMENT OF INCOME  
(UNAUDITED)

(in thousands, except share and per share data)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
<b>INTEREST INCOME:</b>				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 7,752	\$ 7,558	\$ 15,486	\$ 15,035
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	17	10	31	12
<b>Investment securities:</b>				
Taxable	1,264	1,541	2,599	3,181
Nontaxable	727	514	1,368	985
Dividends	7	6	13	13
<b>TOTAL INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>9,767</b>	<b>9,629</b>	<b>19,497</b>	<b>19,226</b>
<b>INTEREST EXPENSE:</b>				
Deposits	2,519	2,863	5,061	5,778
Borrowed funds	439	496	880	1,019
<b>TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>5,941</b>	<b>6,797</b>
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>6,809</b>	<b>6,270</b>	<b>13,556</b>	<b>12,429</b>
Provision for loan losses	235	150	540	300
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES</b>				
	<b>6,574</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>13,016</b>	<b>12,129</b>
<b>NON-INTEREST INCOME:</b>				
Service charges	937	894	1,790	1,706
Trust	135	113	281	276
Brokerage and insurance	141	53	223	153
Gains on loans sold	35	162	48	209
Investment securities gains, net	35	102	99	118
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	125	115	249	236
Other	116	96	224	191
<b>TOTAL NON-INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>2,889</b>
<b>NON-INTEREST EXPENSES:</b>				
Salaries and employee benefits	2,416	2,329	4,857	4,625
Occupancy	297	296	603	617
Furniture and equipment	111	124	217	234
Professional fees	153	164	333	295
FDIC insurance	217	378	454	753
Other	1,162	1,200	2,220	2,339
	<b>4,356</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>8,684</b>	<b>8,863</b>

TOTAL NON-INTEREST  
EXPENSES

Income before provision for income taxes	3,742	3,164	7,246	6,155
Provision for income taxes	815	692	1,573	1,337
NET INCOME	\$ 2,927	\$ 2,472	\$ 5,673	\$ 4,818
Earnings Per Share	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.68
Cash Dividends Paid Per Share	\$ 0.255	\$ 0.245	\$ 0.505	\$ 0.485
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	2,870,299	2,874,101	2,870,390	2,873,292

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited consolidated financial statements.

CITIZENS FINANCIAL  
SERVICES, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED  
STATEMENT OF  
COMPREHENSIVE  
INCOME  
(UNAUDITED)

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net income	\$ 2,927	\$ 2,472	\$ 5,673	\$ 4,818
Other comprehensive income:				
Unrealized gains on available for sale securities	1,560	401	1,969	671
Change in unrealized (loss) gain on interest rate swap	(150)	224	(247)	238
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gain included in net income	(35)	(102)	(99)	(118)
Other comprehensive income before tax	1,375	523	1,623	791
Income tax expense related to other comprehensive income	468	178	552	269
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	907	345	1,071	522
Comprehensive income	\$ 3,834	\$ 2,817	\$ 6,744	\$ 5,340

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited consolidated financial statements.



CITIZENS FINANCIAL  
SERVICES, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT  
OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2010	2009
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net income	\$ 5,673	\$ 4,818
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	540	300
Depreciation and amortization	241	305
Amortization and accretion of investment securities	355	100
Deferred income taxes	(33)	15
Investment securities gains, net	(99)	(118)
Realized gains on loans sold	(48)	(209)
Stock Award Compensation	157	71
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	(249)	(236)
Originations of loans held for sale	(3,204)	(10,597)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	3,252	10,806
(Gain) loss on sale of foreclosed assets held for sale	(45)	49
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable	(87)	126
Decrease in accrued interest payable	(250)	(185)
Other, net	(882)	404
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,321	5,649
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Available-for-sale securities:		
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale-securities	8,871	6,778
Proceeds from maturity and principal repayments of securities	22,995	27,988
Purchase of securities	(48,931)	(41,557)
Purchase of regulatory stock	-	(586)
Net increase in loans	(17,066)	(9,582)
Purchase of premises and equipment	(788)	(855)
	-	1,405

Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment

Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets held for sale	606	231
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Net cash used in investing activities	(34,313)	(16,178)
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**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**

Net increase in deposits	41,104	35,790
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Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1,159	10,040
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Repayments of long-term borrowings	(3,310)	(12,050)
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Net increase in short-term borrowed funds	799	189
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Purchase of treasury stock	(374)	(192)
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Dividends paid	(1,451)	(1,381)
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Net cash provided by financing activities	37,927	32,396
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Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	8,935	21,867
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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	31,449	19,856
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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 40,384	\$ 41,723
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**Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:**

Interest paid	\$ 6,192	\$ 6,982
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Income taxes paid	\$ 1,675	\$ 1,350
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Loans transferred to foreclosed property	\$ 1,091	\$ 374
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited consolidated financial statements.

CITIZENS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

Citizens Financial Services, Inc., (individually and collectively with its direct and indirect subsidiaries, the “Company”) is a Pennsylvania corporation organized as the holding company of its wholly owned subsidiary, First Citizens National Bank (the “Bank”), and the Bank’s subsidiary, First Citizens Insurance Agency, Inc. (“First Citizens Insurance”).

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Because this report is based on an interim period, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted. Certain of the prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income or stockholders’ equity. All material inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

In the opinion of management of the Company, the accompanying interim financial statements for the periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 include all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial condition and the results of operations for the period. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenues and expenses for the period. The financial performance reported for the Company for the six-month period ended June 30, 2010 is not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. This information should be read in conjunction with the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Note 2 - Earnings per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of earnings per share. Earnings per share calculations give retroactive effect to stock dividends declared by the Company. The Company has no dilutive securities.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net income applicable to common stock	\$2,927,000	\$2,472,000	\$5,673,000	\$4,818,000
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,870,299	2,874,101	2,870,390	2,873,292
Earnings per share	\$1.02	\$0.86	\$1.98	\$1.68

Note 3 - Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense is less than the amount calculated using the statutory tax rate, primarily as a result of tax-exempt income earned from state and municipal securities and loans and investments in tax credits.

Note 4 – Investments

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

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June 30, 2010	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
U.S. Agency securities	\$ 80,176	\$ 1,878	\$ -	\$ 82,054
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	73,274	1,475	(136)	74,613
Corporate obligations	2,998	193	-	3,191
Mortgage-backed securities	53,165	3,405	-	56,570
Equity securities	826	36	(29)	833
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 210,439	\$ 6,987	\$ (165)	\$ 217,261

December 31, 2009	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
U.S. Agency securities	\$ 64,583	\$ 888	\$ (248)	\$ 65,223
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	58,651	1,085	(162)	59,574
Corporate obligations	2,998	168	-	3,166
Mortgage-backed securities	67,026	3,168	-	70,194
Equity securities	371	54	-	425
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 193,629	\$ 5,363	\$ (410)	\$ 198,582

The following table shows the Company's gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's investments with unrealized losses that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired, aggregated by investment category and length of time, that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (in thousands). As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company owned 23 and 33 securities whose estimated fair value was less than their cost basis, respectively.

	June 30, 2010		Less than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$13,825	\$126	\$486	\$10	\$14,311	\$136		
Equity securities	63	29			63	29		
<b>Total securities</b>	<b>\$13,888</b>	<b>\$155</b>	<b>\$486</b>	<b>\$10</b>	<b>\$14,374</b>	<b>\$165</b>		

	December 31, 2009		Less than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. Agency securities	\$28,665	\$248	\$-	\$-	\$28,665	\$248		
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$1,326	\$120	\$454	\$42	\$11,780	\$162		
<b>Total securities</b>	<b>\$39,991</b>	<b>\$368</b>	<b>\$454</b>	<b>\$42</b>	<b>\$40,445</b>	<b>\$410</b>		

As of June 30, 2010, the Company's investment securities portfolio contains unrealized losses on obligations of states and political subdivisions and certain equity positions. For fixed maturity investments management considers whether the present value of cash flows expected to be collected are less than the security's amortized cost basis (the difference defined as the credit loss), the magnitude and duration of the decline, the reasons underlying the decline and the Company's intent to sell the security or whether it is more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery in market value, to determine whether the loss in value is other than temporary. Once a decline in value is determined to be other than temporary, if the Company does not intend to sell the security, and it is more-likely-than-not that it will not be required to sell the security, before recovery of the security's amortized cost basis, the charge to earnings is limited to the amount of credit loss. Any remaining difference between fair value and amortized cost (the difference defined as the non-credit portion) is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. Otherwise, the entire difference between fair value and amortized cost is charged to earnings. For equity securities where the fair value has been significantly below cost for one year, the Company's policy is to recognize an impairment loss unless sufficient evidence is available that the decline is not other than temporary and a recovery period can be predicted. The Company has concluded that any impairment of its investment securities portfolio outlined in the above table is not other than temporary and is the result of interest rate changes, sector credit rating changes, or company-specific rating changes that are not expected to result in the non-collection of principal and interest during the period.

Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were \$8,871,000 and \$6,778,000, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale were \$3,016,000 and \$4,600,000, respectively. The gross gains and losses were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Gross gains	\$ 35	\$ 157	\$ 99	\$ 209
Gross losses	-	55	-	91
Net gains	\$ 35	\$ 102	\$ 99	\$ 118

Investment securities with an approximate carrying value of \$153,410,000 and \$144,880,000 at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, were pledged to secure public funds and certain other deposits as provided by law.

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities at June 30, 2010, by contractual maturity, are shown below (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:		
Due in one year or less	\$ 3,366	\$ 3,402
Due after one year through five years	51,382	52,312
	34,187	35,494

Due after five years through ten years		
Due after ten years	120,678	125,220
Total	\$ 209,613	\$ 216,428



## Note 5 – Loans

The Company grants commercial, industrial, agricultural, residential, and consumer loans primarily to customers throughout North central Pennsylvania and Southern New York. Although the Company believes it had a diversified loan portfolio at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, a substantial portion of its debtors' ability to honor their contracts is dependent on the economic conditions within these regions. The major classifications of loans are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
(in thousands)	Amount	Amount
Real estate:		
Residential	\$ 192,548	\$ 194,989
Commercial	138,129	133,953
Agricultural	19,768	19,485
Construction	12,781	5,619
Loans to individuals for household, family and other purchases		
	11,933	11,895
Commercial and other loans		
	50,057	44,101
State & political subdivision loans		
	47,123	46,342
Total loans	472,339	456,384
Less allowance for loan losses		
	5,302	4,888
Net loans	\$ 467,037	\$ 451,496

The Company had non-accrual loans, inclusive of impaired loans, of \$5,535,000 and \$5,871,000 at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Information with respect to impaired loans as of and for the periods ended June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Impaired loans without related allowance for loan losses	\$ 5,008	\$ 4,345
Impaired loans with related allowance for loan losses	6,651	799

Related allowance for loan losses	304	115
Average recorded balance of impaired loans	6,993	2,980

Interest income recognized on impaired loans for the periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$114,000 and \$11,000, respectively.

Changes in the allowance for loan losses were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30,	June 30,
(in thousands)	2010	2009
Balance, at beginning of period	\$ 4,888	\$ 4,378
Provision charged to income	540	300
Recoveries on loans previously charged against the allowance	124	43
	5,552	4,721
Loans charged against the allowance	(250)	(99)
Balance, at end of period	\$ 5,302	\$ 4,622

The following is a summary of the past due and non-accrual loans as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

(in thousands)	June 30, 2010		
	30 - 90 Days Past Due	90 Days Past Due Accruing	Non- accrual
Real estate:			
Residential	\$ 1,133	\$ 196	\$ 823
Commercial	1,180	121	790
Agricultural	367	29	2,358
Loans to individuals for household, family and other purchases			
	36	43	1
Commercial and other loans			
	68	77	1,563
Total	\$ 2,784	\$ 466	\$ 5,535

(in thousands)	December 31, 2009		
	30 - 90 Days Past Due	90 Days Past Due Accruing	Non- accrual
Real estate:			
Residential	\$ 1,629	\$ 75	\$ 775
Commercial	1,558	635	1,863
Agricultural	75	-	2,094
Construction	-	-	749
Loans to individuals for household, family and other purchases			
	88	10	36
Commercial and other loans			
	610	164	354
Total	\$ 3,960	\$ 884	\$ 5,871

#### Note 6 – Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Stock

Included in Other Assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet is the Bank's investment in the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) system, of which the Bank is a member. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment. Because this stock is viewed as a long term

investment, impairment is based on ultimate recovery of par value.

As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Bank holds \$3,682,000 of stock in the FHLB. In December 2008, the FHLB announced that due largely to a decline in the fair value of a segment of its mortgage-backed securities portfolio, it had suspended payment of dividends on the stock and made a decision to no longer purchase "excess stock" from its members. The Bank's stock is not transferrable and can only be redeemed by the FHLB. Further deterioration in the financial condition of the FHLB may lead management to a conclusion that the cost of the Bank's stock in the FHLB is not recoverable, which would result in a charge to earnings for impairment of the Bank's holdings of the stock. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the investment in the FHLB is not deemed other-than-temporarily impaired based upon management's determination of the recoverability of par value.

#### Note 7 - Employee Benefit Plans

For a detailed disclosure on the Company's pension and employee benefits plans, please refer to Note 10 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in the 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

### Noncontributory Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Bank sponsors a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (“Pension Plan”) covering substantially all employees and officers. The Bank’s funding policy is to make annual contributions, if needed, based upon the funding formula developed by the plan’s actuary.

The Pension Plan was amended, effective January 1, 2008, to cease eligibility for employees with a hire date of January 1, 2008 or later. In lieu of the Pension Plan, employees with a hire date of January 1, 2008 or later are eligible to receive, after meeting certain length of service requirements, an annual discretionary 401(k) plan contribution from the Bank equal to a percentage of an employee’s base compensation. The contribution amount, if any, is placed in a separate account within the 401(k) plan and is subject to a vesting requirement.

The Pension Plan was also amended, effective January 1, 2008, for employees who are still eligible to participate. The amended Pension Plan requires benefits to be paid to eligible employees based primarily upon age and compensation rates during employment. Upon retirement or other termination of employment, employees can elect either an annuity benefit or a lump sum distribution of vested benefits in the Pension Plan.

The following sets forth the components of net periodic benefit costs of the Pension Plan for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Service cost	\$ 45	\$ 35	\$ 214	\$ 150
Interest cost	59	49	282	193
Expected return on plan assets	(77)	(11)	(369)	(189)
Net amortization and deferral	6	56	31	62
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 33	\$ 130	\$ 158	\$ 217

No contributions have been made to the Pension Plan as of June 30, 2010; however, the Company expects to contribute \$450,000 to the Pension Plan in 2010.

### Defined Contribution Plan

The Company sponsors a voluntary 401(k) savings plan which eligible employees can elect to contribute up to the maximum amount allowable not to exceed the limits of IRS Code Sections 401(k). Under the plan, the Company also makes required contributions on behalf of the eligible employees. The Company’s contributions vest immediately. Contributions by the Company totaled \$116,000 and \$105,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

### Directors’ Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company's directors may elect to defer all or portions of their fees until their retirement or termination from service. Amounts deferred under the plan earn interest based upon the highest current rate offered to certificate of deposit customers. Amounts deferred under the plan are not guaranteed and represent a general liability of the Company. Amounts included in interest expense on the deferred amounts totaled \$15,000 and \$18,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

#### Restricted Stock Plan

Effective April 18, 2006, shareholders of the Company approved the 2006 Restricted Stock Plan (the "Plan"). Employees and non-employee corporate directors are eligible to receive awards of restricted stock based upon performance related requirements. Awards granted under the Plan are in the form of the Company's common stock and are subject to certain vesting requirements including continuous employment or service with the Company. 100,000 shares of the Company's common stock have been authorized under the Plan, which terminates April 18, 2016. The Plan assists the Company in attracting, retaining and motivating employees to make substantial contributions to the success of the Company and to increase the emphasis on the use of equity as a key component of compensation.

For the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, 5,090 and 7,526 shares of restricted stock were awarded and 4,948 and 2,517 shares were vested, respectively. Compensation cost related to restricted stock is recognized based on the market price of the stock at the grant date over the vesting period. Compensation expense related to restricted stock was \$61,000 and \$45,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

#### Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

During 2008, the Company adopted a non-qualified supplemental executive retirement plan (“SERP”) for certain executives to compensate those executive participants in the Company’s noncontributory defined benefit pension plan whose benefits are limited by compensation limitations under current tax law. At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, an obligation of \$546,000 and \$399,000, respectively, was included in other liabilities for this plan in the consolidated balance sheet. Expenses related to this plan totaled \$147,000 and \$106,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

#### Note 8 – Fair Value Measurements

Fair value disclosures establish a hierarchal disclosure framework associated with the level of pricing observability utilized in measuring assets and liabilities at fair value. The three broad levels defined by this hierarchy are as follows:

Level I: Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reported date.

Level II: Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date. The nature of these assets and liabilities include items for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently, and items that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed.

Level III: Assets and liabilities that have little to no pricing observability as of the reported date. These items do not have two-way markets and are measured using management’s best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

The following tables present the assets reported on the consolidated statements of financial condition at their fair value as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 by level within the fair value hierarchy. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

(In thousands)	June 30, 2010			Total
	Level 1	Level II	Level III	
Fair value measurements on a recurring basis:				
Securities available for sale:				
U.S. Agency securities		\$ 82,054		\$ 82,054
Obligations of state and political subdivisions		74,613		74,613
Corporate obligations		3,191		3,191
Mortgage-backed securities		56,570		56,570
Equity securities	\$ 833			833
Trust Preferred Interest Rate Swap		(413)		(413)
Fair value measurements on non-recurring basis:				
Impaired Loans		1,751	\$ 9,603	11,354
Other real estate owned		795		795

(In thousands)	December 31, 2009			Total
	Level 1	Level II	Level III	
Fair value measurements on a recurring basis:				
Securities available for sale:				
U.S. Agency securities		\$ 65,223		\$ 65,223
Obligations of state and political subdivisions		59,574		59,574
Corporate obligations		3,166		3,166
Mortgage-backed securities		70,194		70,194
Equity securities	\$ 425			425



Trust Preferred		
Interest Rate Swap	(166)	(166)
Fair value measurements on non-recurring basis:		
Impaired Loans	5,029	5,029
Other real estate owned	101	101

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30 2010		December 31 2009	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 40,384	\$ 40,384	\$ 31,449	\$ 31,449
Available-for-sale securities	217,261	217,261	198,582	198,582
Net loans	467,037	481,020	451,496	466,967
Bank owned life insurance	12,917	12,917	12,667	12,667
Regulatory stock	3,957	3,957	3,957	3,957
Accrued interest receivable	3,228	3,228	3,141	3,141
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	\$ 646,663	\$ 653,967	\$ 605,559	\$ 611,705
Borrowed funds	52,763	50,184	54,115	50,582
Trust preferred interest rate swap	413	413	166	166
Accrued interest payable	1,787	1,787	2,037	2,037

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Company's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect the estimates.

Fair values have been determined by the Company using historical data, as generally provided in the Company's regulatory reports, and an estimation methodology suitable for each category of financial instruments. The Company's fair value estimates, methods and assumptions are set forth below for the Company's other financial instruments.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The carrying amounts for cash and due from banks approximate fair value because they have original maturities of 90 days or less and do not present unanticipated credit concerns.

#### Accrued Interest Receivable and Payable:

The carrying amounts for accrued interest receivable and payable approximate fair value because they are generally received or paid in 90 days or less and do not present unanticipated credit concerns.

Available-For-Sale Securities:

The fair values of available-for-sale securities are based on quoted market prices as of the balance sheet date. For certain instruments, fair value is estimated by obtaining quotes from independent dealers.

Loans:

Fair values are estimated for portfolios of loans with similar financial characteristics. The fair value of performing loans has been estimated by discounting expected future cash flows. The discount rate used in these calculations is derived from the Treasury yield curve adjusted for credit quality, operating expense and prepayment option price, and is calculated by discounting scheduled cash flows through the estimated maturity using estimated market discount rates that reflect the credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loan. The estimate of maturity is based on the Company's historical experience with repayments for each loan classification, modified as required by an estimate of the effect of current economic and lending conditions.

Fair value for significant nonperforming loans is based on recent external appraisals. If appraisals are not available, estimated cash flows are discounted using a rate commensurate with the risk associated with the estimated cash flows. Assumptions regarding credit risk, cash flows, and discount rates are judgmentally determined using available market information and specific borrower information.

Bank Owned Life Insurance:

The carrying value of bank owned life insurance approximates fair value based on applicable redemption provisions.

Regulatory Stock:

The carrying value of regulatory stock approximates fair value based on applicable redemption provisions.

Deposits:

The fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, such as noninterest-bearing demand deposits, savings and NOW accounts, and money market accounts, is equal to the amount payable on demand. The fair value of certificates of deposit is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

The deposits' fair value estimates do not include the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by the deposit liabilities compared to the cost of borrowing funds in the market, commonly referred to as the core deposit intangible.

Borrowed Funds:

Rates available to the Company for borrowed funds with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate the fair value of borrowed funds.

Trust Preferred Interest Rate Swap:

The fair value of the trust preferred interest rate swap is based on a pricing model that utilizes a yield curve and information contained in the swap agreement.

Note 9 – Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-16, Accounting for Transfer of Financial Assets. ASU 2009-16 provides guidance to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that an entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial

position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. ASU 2009-16 is effective for annual periods beginning after November 15, 2009 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operation.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-01, Equity (Topic 505): Accounting for Distributions to Shareholders with Components of Stock and Cash – a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force. ASU 2010-01 clarifies that the stock portion of a distribution to shareholders that allows them to elect to receive cash or stock with a potential limitation on the total amount of cash that all shareholders can elect to receive in the aggregate is considered a share issuance that is reflected in EPS prospectively and is not a stock dividend. ASU 2010-01 is effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2009 and should be applied on a retrospective basis. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operation.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-05, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Escrowed Share Arrangements and the Presumption of Compensation. ASU 2010-05 updates existing guidance to address the SEC staff's views on overcoming the presumption that for certain shareholders escrowed share arrangements represent compensation. ASU 2010-05 is effective January 15, 2010. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operation.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements. ASU 2010-06 amends Subtopic 820-10 to clarify existing disclosures, require new disclosures, and includes conforming amendments to guidance on employers' disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-08, Technical Corrections to Various Topics. ASU 2010-08 clarifies guidance on embedded derivatives and hedging. ASU 2010-08 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operation.

In March 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-11, Derivatives and Hedging. ASU 2010-11 provides clarification and related additional examples to improve financial reporting by resolving potential ambiguity about the breadth of the embedded credit derivative scope exception in ASC 815-15-15-8. ASU 2010-11 is effective at the beginning of the first fiscal quarter beginning after June 15, 2010. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on the Company's financial position or results of operation.

In April 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-18, Receivables (Topic 310): Effect of a Loan Modification When the Loan is a Part of a Pool That is Accounted for as a Single Asset – a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force. ASU 2010-18 clarifies the treatment for a modified loan that was acquired as part of a pool of assets. Refinancing or restructuring the loan does not make it eligible for removal from the pool, the FASB said. The amendment will be effective for loans that are part of an asset pool and are modified during financial reporting periods that end July 15, 2010 or later and the Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the standard will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In July 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-20, Receivables (Topic 310): Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses. ASU 2010-20 is intended to provide additional information to assist financial statement users in assessing an entity's credit risk exposures and evaluating the adequacy of its allowance for credit losses. The disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The amendments in ASU 2010-20 encourage, but do not require, comparative disclosures for earlier reporting periods

that ended before initial adoption. However, an entity should provide comparative disclosures for those reporting periods ending after initial adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

## ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

### Forward-Looking Statements

We have made forward-looking statements in this document, and in documents that we incorporate by reference, that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of Citizens Financial Services, Inc., First Citizens National Bank, First Citizens Insurance Agency, Inc. or the combined Company. When we use words such as “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” or similar expressions, we are making forward-looking statements. For a variety of reasons, actual results could differ materially from those contained in or implied by forward-looking statements. The Company would like to caution readers that the following important factors, among others, may have affected and could in the future affect the Company's actual results and could cause the Company's actual results for subsequent periods to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement:

- Interest rates could change more rapidly or more significantly than we expect.
- The economy could change significantly in an unexpected way, which would cause the demand for new loans and the ability of borrowers to repay outstanding loans to change in ways that our models do not anticipate.
  - The stock and bond markets could suffer a significant disruption, which may have a negative effect on our financial condition and that of our borrowers, and on our ability to raise money by issuing new securities.
- It could take us longer than we anticipate to implement strategic initiatives designed to increase revenues or manage expenses, or we may not be able to implement those initiatives at all.
  - Acquisitions and dispositions of assets could affect us in ways that management has not anticipated.
- We may become subject to new legal obligations or the resolution of litigation may have a negative effect on our financial condition.
- We may become subject to new and unanticipated accounting, tax, or regulatory practices, regulations or requirements, including the costs of compliance with such changes.
- We could experience greater loan delinquencies than anticipated, adversely affecting our earnings and financial condition. We could also experience greater losses than expected due to the ever increasing volume of information theft and fraudulent scams impacting our customers and the banking industry.
- We could lose the services of some or all of our key personnel, which would negatively impact our business because of their business development skills, financial expertise, lending experience, technical expertise and market area knowledge.
  - Exploration and drilling of the natural gas reserves in the Marcellus Shale in our market area may be affected by federal, state and local laws and regulations such as restrictions on production, permitting, changes in taxes and environmental protection, which could negatively impact our customers and, as a result, negatively impact our loan and deposit volume.

Additional factors that may affect our results are discussed under “Part II – Item 1A – Risk Factors” in this report and in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K under “Item 1.A/ Risk Factors.” Except as required by applicable law and regulation, we assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements after the date on which they are made.

### Introduction

The following is management's discussion and analysis of the significant changes in the results of operations, capital resources and liquidity presented in its accompanying consolidated financial statements for the Company. Our Company's consolidated financial condition and results of operations consist almost entirely of the Bank's financial condition and results of operations. Management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the preceding financial statements presented under Part I. The results of operations for the three months and six months



ended June 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results you may expect for the full year.

Our Company currently engages in the general business of banking throughout our service area of Potter, Tioga and Bradford counties in North Central Pennsylvania and Allegany, Steuben, Chemung and Tioga counties in Southern New York. We maintain our main office in Mansfield, Pennsylvania. Presently we operate 17 banking facilities. In Pennsylvania, these offices are located in Mansfield, Blossburg, Ulysses, Genesee, Wellsboro, Troy, Sayre, Canton, Gillett, Millerton, LeRaysville, Towanda, the Wellsboro Weis Market store, and the Mansfield Wal-Mart Super Center. In New York, we have a branch office in Wellsville, Allegany County.

## Risk Management

Risk identification and management are essential elements for the successful management of the Company. In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to various types of risk, including interest rate, credit, liquidity, reputational and regulatory risk.

Interest rate risk is the sensitivity of net interest income and the market value of financial instruments to the direction and frequency of changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk results from various re-pricing frequencies and the maturity structure of the financial instruments owned by the Company. The Company uses its asset/liability and funds management policy to control and manage interest rate risk.

Credit risk represents the possibility that a customer may not perform in accordance with contractual terms. Credit risk results from loans with customers and the purchasing of securities. The Company's primary credit risk is in the loan portfolio. The Company manages credit risk by adhering to an established credit policy and through a disciplined evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Also, the investment policy limits the amount of credit risk that may be taken in the investment portfolio.

Liquidity risk represents the inability to generate or otherwise obtain funds at reasonable rates to satisfy commitments to borrowers and obligations to depositors. The Company has established guidelines within its asset/liability and funds management policy to manage liquidity risk. These guidelines include, among other things, contingent funding alternatives.

Reputational risk, or the risk to our business, earnings, liquidity, and capital from negative public opinion, could result from our actual or alleged conduct in a variety of areas, including legal and regulatory compliance, lending practices, corporate governance, litigation, ethical issues, or inadequate protection of customer information. We expend significant resources to comply with regulatory requirements. Failure to comply could result in reputational harm or significant legal or remedial costs. Damage to our reputation could adversely affect our ability to retain and attract new customers, and adversely impact our earnings and liquidity.

Regulatory risk represents the possibility that a change in law, regulations or regulatory policy may have a material effect on the business of the Company and its subsidiary. We cannot predict what legislation might be enacted or what regulations might be adopted, or if adopted, the effect thereof on our operations.

## Competition

We face strong competition in the communities that we serve from other commercial banks, savings banks, and savings and loan associations, some of which are substantially larger institutions than the Bank. In addition, insurance companies, investment-counseling firms, and other business firms and individuals offer personal and corporate trust services. We also compete with credit unions, issuers of money market funds, securities brokerage firms, consumer finance companies, mortgage brokers and insurance companies. These entities are strong competitors for virtually all types of financial services. The financial services industry continues to experience tremendous change to competitive barriers between bank and non-bank institutions. We must compete not only with traditional financial institutions, but

also other business corporations that have begun to deliver competing financial services and banking services that are easily accessible through the internet. Competition for banking services is primarily based on price, nature of product, quality of service, and convenience of location.

## Trust and Investment Services

Our Investment and Trust Services Department offers professional trust administration, investment management services, estate planning and administration, and custody of securities. Assets held by the Company in a fiduciary or agency capacity for its customers are not included in the consolidated financial statements since such items are not assets of the Company. Revenues and fees of the Trust Department are reflected in the Company's financial statements. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Trust Department had \$84.7 and \$85.9 million of assets under management, respectively. The \$800,000 decrease is primarily attributable to fluctuations in the stock market.

Our Investment Representatives offer full service brokerage services and financial planning throughout the Bank's market area. Products such as mutual funds, annuities, health and life insurance are made available through our insurance subsidiary, First Citizens Insurance. The assets associated with these products are not included in the consolidated financial statements since such items are not assets of the Company. Assets owned and invested by customers of the Bank through the Bank's Investment Representatives increased from \$48.6 million at December 31, 2009 to \$54.4 million at June 30, 2010. Fee income from the sale of these products is reflected in the Company's financial statements as a component of non-interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

## Results of Operations

### Overview of the Income Statement

The Company had net income of \$5,673,000 for the first six months of 2010 compared to earnings of \$4,818,000 for last year's comparable period, an increase of \$855,000 or 17.7%. Earnings per share for the first six months of 2010 were \$1.98, compared to \$1.68 last year, representing a 17.9% increase. Annualized return on assets and return on equity for the six months of 2010 were 1.52% and 18.49%, respectively, compared with 1.42% and 17.79% for last year's comparable period.

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$2,927,000 compared to earnings of \$2,472,000 in the comparable 2009 period, an increase of \$455,000. Earnings per share for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were \$1.02 and \$0.86 per share, respectively. Annualized return on assets and return on equity for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 was 1.57% and 19.09%, respectively, compared with 1.43% and 17.99% for the same 2009 period.

### Net Interest Income

Net interest income, the most significant component of the Company's earnings, is the amount by which interest income generated from interest-earning assets exceeds interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities.

Net interest income for the first six months of 2010 was \$13,556,000, an increase of \$1,127,000, or 9.1%, compared to the same period in 2009. For the first six months of 2010, the provision for loan losses totaled \$540,000, an increase of \$240,000 over the comparable period in 2009. Consequently, net interest income after the provision for loan losses was \$13,016,000 compared to \$12,129,000 during the first six months of 2009.

For the three months ended June 30, 2010, net interest income was \$6,809,000 compared to \$6,270,000, an increase of \$539,000, or 8.6% over the comparable period in 2009. The provision for loan losses this quarter was \$235,000 compared to \$150,000 last year. Consequently, net interest income after the provision for loan losses was \$6,574,000 for the quarter ended compared to \$6,120,000 in 2009.

The following table sets forth the average balances of, and the interest earned or incurred on, each principal category

of assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity, the related rates, net interest income and rate "spread" created for the six months and three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009:

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Analysis of Average Balances and Interest Rates (1)  
Six Months Ended

	June 30, 2010			June 30, 2009		
	Average Balance (1) \$	Interest \$	Average Rate %	Average Balance (1) \$	Interest \$	Average Rate %
(dollars in thousands)						
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Short-term investments:						
Interest-bearing deposits at banks	21,886	31	0.29	18,336	12	0.12
Total short-term investments	21,886	31	0.29	18,336	12	0.12
Investment securities:						
Taxable	145,877	2,612	3.58	129,173	3,195	4.95
Tax-exempt (3)	64,460	2,073	6.43	46,574	1,493	6.41
Total investment securities	210,337	4,685	4.45	175,747	4,688	5.33
Loans:						
Residential mortgage loans	201,497	7,110	7.12	205,237	7,464	7.33
Commercial & farm loans	204,283	6,933	6.84	174,692	6,092	7.03
Loans to state & political subdivisions	46,649	1,374	5.94	46,422	1,438	6.25
Other loans	11,537	501	8.76	11,277	501	8.96
Loans, net of discount (2)(3)(4)	463,966	15,918	6.92	437,628	15,495	7.14
Total interest-earning assets	696,189	20,634	5.98	631,711	20,195	6.44
Cash and due from banks	9,310			9,684		
Bank premises and equipment	12,400			11,770		
Other assets	28,806			27,476		
Total non-interest earning assets	50,516			48,930		
Total assets	746,705			680,641		
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
NOW accounts	144,714	582	0.81	119,847	497	0.84
Savings accounts	52,006	78	0.30	45,508	73	0.32
Money market accounts	43,023	122	0.57	41,268	185	0.90
	323,669	4,279	2.67	297,391	5,023	3.41

Certificates of deposit						
Total interest-bearing deposits	563,412	5,061	1.81	504,014	5,778	2.31
Other borrowed funds	53,143	880	3.34	57,777	1,019	3.56
Total interest-bearing liabilities	616,555	5,941	1.94	561,791	6,797	2.44
Demand deposits	61,198			55,793		
Other liabilities	7,602			8,895		
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	68,800			64,688		
Stockholders' equity	61,350			54,162		
Total liabilities & stockholders' equity	746,705			680,641		
Net interest income		14,693			13,398	
Net interest spread (5)			4.04%			4.00%
Net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets			4.26%			4.27%
Ratio of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities			1.13			1.13

(1) Averages are based on daily averages.

(2) Includes loan origination and commitment fees.

(3) Tax exempt interest revenue is shown on a tax equivalent basis for proper comparison using a statutory federal income tax rate of 34%.

(4) Income on non-accrual loans is accounted for on a cash basis, and the loan balances are included in interest-earning assets.

(5) Interest rate spread represents the difference between the average rate earned on interest-earning assets

and the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities.

## Analysis of Average Balances and Interest Rates (1)

Three Months Ended

	June 30, 2010			June 30, 2009		
	Average Balance (1) \$	Interest \$	Average Rate %	Average Balance (1) \$	Interest \$	Average Rate %
(dollars in thousands)						
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Short-term investments:						
Interest-bearing deposits at banks	24,598	17	0.27	28,062	10	0.14
Total short-term investments	24,698	17	0.27	28,062	10	0.14
Investment securities:						
Taxable	148,636	1,271	3.42	128,082	1,547	4.83
Tax-exempt (3)	68,734	1,101	6.41	48,346	779	6.45
Total investment securities	217,370	2,372	4.36	176,428	2,326	5.27
Loans:						
Residential mortgage loans	202,335	3,561	7.06	203,680	3,717	7.32
Commercial & farm loans	208,180	3,468	6.68	178,297	3,111	7.00
Loans to state & political subdivisions	46,551	682	5.88	45,613	704	6.19
Other loans	11,544	250	8.69	11,276	250	8.89
Loans, net of discount (2)(3)(4)	468,610	7,961	6.81	438,866	7,782	7.11
Total interest-earning assets	710,678	10,350	5.84	643,356	10,118	6.30
Cash and due from banks	9,555			10,516		
Bank premises and equipment	12,535			11,770		
Other assets	28,998			27,652		
Total non-interest earning assets	51,088			49,938		
Total assets	761,666			693,294		
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
NOW accounts	152,234	315	0.83	124,630	249	0.80
Savings accounts	53,599	40	0.30	46,111	37	0.32
	44,933	61	0.54	41,901	85	0.81



Money market accounts						
Certificates of deposit	324,777	2,103	2.60	301,066	2,492	3.32
Total interest-bearing deposits	575,543	2,519	1.76	513,708	2,863	2.23
Other borrowed funds	52,858	439	3.33	57,861	496	3.44
Total interest-bearing liabilities	628,401	2,958	1.89	571,569	3,359	2.36
Demand deposits	63,319			57,553		
Other liabilities	7,526			9,224		
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	70,845			66,777		
Stockholders' equity	62,420			54,948		
Total liabilities & stockholders' equity	761,666			693,294		
Net interest income		7,392			6,759	
Net interest spread (5)			3.95%			3.94%
Net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets			4.17%			4.21%
Ratio of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities			1.13			1.13

(1) Averages are based on daily averages.

(2) Includes loan origination and commitment fees.

(3) Tax exempt interest revenue is shown on a tax equivalent basis for proper comparison using a statutory federal income tax rate of 34%.

(4) Income on non-accrual loans is accounted for on a cash basis, and the loan balances are included in interest-earning assets.

(5) Interest rate spread represents the difference between the average rate earned on interest-earning assets

Tax exempt revenue is shown on a tax-equivalent basis for proper comparison using a statutory, federal income tax rate of 34%. For purposes of the comparison, as well as the discussion that follows, this presentation facilitates performance comparisons between taxable and tax-free assets by increasing the tax-free income by an amount equivalent to the Federal income taxes that would have been paid if this income were taxable at the Company's 34% Federal statutory rate. The following table represents the adjustment to convert net interest income to net interest income on a fully taxable equivalent basis for the periods ending June 30, 2010 and 2009:

(dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months		For the Six Months	
	Ended June 30		Ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest and dividend income from investment securities				
and interest bearing deposits at banks (non-tax adjusted)	\$ 2,015	\$ 2,071	\$ 4,011	\$ 4,191
Tax equivalent adjustment	374	265	705	509
Interest and dividend income from investment securities and interest bearing deposits at banks (tax equivalent basis)	\$ 2,389	\$ 2,336	\$ 4,716	\$ 4,700
Interest and fees on loans (non-tax adjusted)	\$ 7,752	\$ 7,558	\$ 15,486	\$ 15,035

Tax equivalent adjustment	209	224	432	460
Interest and fees on loans (tax equivalent basis)	\$ 7,961	\$ 7,782	\$ 15,918	\$ 15,495

Total interest income	\$ 9,767	\$ 9,629	\$ 19,497	\$ 19,226
Total interest expense	2,958	3,359	5,941	6,797
Net interest income	6,809	6,270	13,556	12,429
Total tax equivalent adjustment	583	489	1,137	969
Net interest income (tax equivalent basis)	\$ 7,392	\$ 6,759	\$ 14,693	\$ 13,398

The following table shows the tax-equivalent effect of changes in volume and rate on interest income and expense.

## Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income on a Tax-Equivalent Basis (1)

(in thousands)	Three months ended June 30, 2010 vs. 2009			Six months ended June 30, 2010 vs. 2009		
	Change in Volume	(1) Change in Rate	Total Change	Change in Volume	(1) Change in Rate	Total Change
Interest Income:						
Short-term investments:						
Interest-bearing deposits at banks	\$ (1)	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 18	\$ 19
Investment securities:						
Taxable	223	(499)	(276)	513	(1,096)	(583)
Tax-exempt	327	(5)	322	575	5	580
Total investments	550	(504)	46	1,088	(1,091)	(3)
Loans:						
Residential mortgage loans	(25)	(131)	(156)	(134)	(220)	(354)
Commercial & farm loans	503	(146)	357	999	(158)	841
Loans to state & political subdivisions	14	(36)	(22)	7	(71)	(64)
Other loans	6	(6)	-	24	(24)	-
Total loans, net of discount	498	(319)	179	896	(473)	423
Total Interest Income	1,047	(815)	232	1,985	(1,546)	439
Interest Expense:						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
NOW accounts	57	9	66	99	(14)	85
Savings accounts	6	(3)	3	10	(5)	5
Money Market accounts	6	(30)	(24)	8	(71)	(63)
Certificates of deposit	185	(574)	(389)	510	(1,254)	(744)
Total interest-bearing deposits	254	(598)	(344)	627	(1,344)	(717)
Other borrowed funds	(41)	(16)	(57)	(79)	(60)	(139)
	213	(614)	(401)	548	(1,404)	(856)

Total interest expense												
Net interest income	\$	834	\$	(201)	\$	633	\$	1,437	\$	(142)	\$	1,295

(1) The portion of the total change attributable to both volume and rate changes, which cannot be separated, has been

allocated proportionally to the change due to volume and the change due to rate prior to allocation.

Tax equivalent net interest income increased from \$13,398,000 for the 2009 six month period to \$14,693,000 in the 2010 six month period, an increase of \$1,295,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The tax equivalent net interest margin decreased from 4.27% for the first six months of 2009 to 4.26% in 2010.

Total tax equivalent interest income for the six month period increased \$439,000. This increase is primarily a result of a \$1,985,000 increase due to volume as the average balance of interest earning assets increased by \$64.5 million. There was a decrease of \$1,546,000 due to change in rate, as the yield on interest earning assets decreased 46 basis points from 6.44% to 5.98%.

Investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 decreased \$3,000 over the same period last year. The average balance of total investment securities at June 30, 2010 increased by \$34.6 million from June 30, 2009 primarily due to investing excess cash, primarily the result of increased deposits.

- The average balance of taxable securities increased by \$16.7 million while tax-exempt securities increased by \$17.9 million, which had the effect of increasing interest income by \$513,000 and \$575,000, respectively, due to volume.
- This increase was offset by a decrease in the yield on investment securities of 88 basis points from 5.33% to 4.45%, which corresponds to a decrease in interest income of \$1,091,000. The majority of this decrease is attributable to the change in yield on taxable securities, which experienced a decrease of 137 basis points from 4.95% to 3.58%.

The purchase of tax-exempt securities, along with municipal loans, allows us to manage our effective tax rate as well as the overall yield on our interest earning assets.

Total loan interest income increased \$423,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period last year.

- Interest income on residential mortgage loans decreased \$354,000 of which \$134,000 was due to volume and \$220,000 was due to a decrease in rate. The average balance decreased \$3.7 million due to the continuing recessionary pressures within the economy, high unemployment rates and other negative economic factors that resulted in lower loan demand for non-conforming residential mortgages and home equity lines. Management also believes that a portion of the decreased loan demand for home equity loans is the result of customers receiving monies related to exploration and drilling of the natural gas reserves in the Marcellus Shale in our market area. As a result, customers are less reliant on home equity loans.
- The average balance of commercial and farm loans increased \$29.6 million from a year ago primarily due to our emphasis to grow this segment of the loan portfolio utilizing disciplined underwriting standards. This had a positive impact of \$999,000 on total interest income due to volume, which was offset by a reduction due a decrease in rate of \$158,000.

Total interest expense decreased \$856,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared with last year. This decrease is primarily due to a change in rate, accounting for a \$1,404,000 decrease in our interest expense. The average interest rate on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 50 basis points, from 2.44% to 1.94%. The historically low interest rates supported by the Federal Reserve and continuing recessionary pressures within the economy had the effect of decreasing our short-term borrowing costs as well as rates on deposit products, including shorter-term certificates of deposit and rate sensitive NOW and money market accounts. Offsetting this, the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities increased \$54.8 million resulting in an increase in interest expense of \$548,000 (see also “Financial Condition – Deposits”).

- Interest expense on certificates of deposits decreased \$744,000 over the same period last year. The average balance of certificates of deposit increased \$26.3 million causing an increase in interest expense of \$510,000. Offsetting this was a decrease in the average rate on certificates of deposit from 3.41% to 2.67% resulting in a decrease in interest expense of \$1,254,000.
- The average balance of NOW accounts also increased \$24.9 million accounting for an increase of \$99,000 in interest expense. The change in the average rate from 84 basis points to 81 basis points, contributed to a decrease in interest expense of \$14,000 resulting in an overall increase of \$85,000.
- The average balance of borrowed funds decreased by \$4.6 million resulting in a decrease in interest expense of \$79,000. The average interest rate paid on borrowed funds also decreased by 22 basis points accounting for a decrease in interest expense of \$60,000 due to rate. Borrowed funds decreased due to the significant increase in deposits, which continued to limit our need for borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank.

Tax equivalent net interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$7,392,000 which compares to \$6,759,000 for the same period last year. This represents an increase of \$633,000 or 9.4%. Total tax equivalent interest income was \$10,350,000 compared with \$10,118,000 for the comparable period last year, an increase of \$232,000:

- Of this amount, \$1,047,000 was due to an increase in volume and \$815,000 was due to a decrease in rate.
-

Total investment income increased by \$46,000 compared to last year. This was predominantly due to a change in volume of \$40.9 million in average investment securities offset by a 91 point decrease in rate.

- Total loan interest income increased \$179,000 compared to last year. This was predominantly due to a change in volume as a result of \$29.7 million increase in average loans outstanding offset by a decrease of 30 points in rate.

Total interest expense decreased \$401,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared with last year. \$213,000 is attributable to an increase in volume mostly due to a \$23.7 million increase in certificates of deposit. Conversely, \$614,000 is due to a decrease in rate as the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 47 basis points from 2.36% to 1.89%.

### Provision For Loan Losses

For the six month period ending June 30, 2010, we recorded a provision for loan losses of \$540,000, which represents an increase of \$240,000 over the \$300,000 provision recorded in the corresponding six months of last year. This is the result of current economic conditions, the growth in commercial real estate, construction and commercial business loans, which tend to be riskier than residential real estate loans, and an increase in non-performing loans as of June 30, 2010, which have impacted management's quarterly review of the allowance for losses (see also "Financial Condition – Allowance for Loan Losses and Credit Quality Risk").

For the three months ending June 30, 2010, we recorded a provision of \$235,000 compared to \$150,000 in 2009.

### Non-interest Income

Non-interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 totaled \$2,914,000, an increase of \$25,000 when compared to the same period in 2009. During the first six months of 2010, investment security gains amounted to \$99,000 compared to investment security gains of \$118,000 last year. We sold two agency bonds at a gain of \$9,000 that were likely to be called later in the year and a mortgage backed security and U.S treasury note due to favorable market conditions for gains of \$55,000 and \$20,000, respectively in 2010. We also had two municipal bonds and an agency called that resulted in total gains of \$15,000. In 2009, we sold an agency bond at a gain of \$32,000 and several higher coupon mortgage-backed securities that were prepaying very quickly realizing a total of \$157,000 in gains. This was offset with a \$16,000 loss on the sale of bank equity shares as well as an other than temporary impairment charge of \$54,000 on our Freddie Mac preferred stock.

Service charge income increased by \$84,000 or 4.9%, and continues to be the Company's primary source of non-interest income. For the first six months of 2010, account service charges totaled \$1,790,000 compared to \$1,706,000 last year. There was a \$87,000 increase attributable to customers' usage of their debit cards due to continuing efforts on the Bank's part to encourage customers to pay for items utilizing this payment method.

Brokerage and insurance income increased \$70,000 as we continue to increase the principal amounts invested through us by our customers by adding additional employees to serve our customers' needs. Gains on loans sold decreased \$161,000 compared to last year due to the significant amount of refinancing completed last year with the favorable rates in the secondary markets.

For reasons previously mentioned above, service charges increased by \$43,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Brokerage and insurance increased by \$88,000 as a result of the Bank's emphasis in this area. Gains on loans sold decreased by \$127,000 compared to last year's three months ended due to significantly higher refinancing activity in the secondary market last year. Investment securities gains amounted to \$35,000 for the quarter compared to \$102,000 last year.

Management is still evaluating the impact to the Company's non-interest income as a result of recently enacted changes to regulations pertaining to the fees the Company can charge in regards to customer overdrafts (Regulation E).

The following table shows the breakdown of non-interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009:



	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2010	2009	Amount	%
Service charges	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,706	\$ 84	4.9
Trust	281	276	5	1.8
Brokerage and insurance	223	153	70	45.8
Gains on loans sold	48	209	(161)	(77.0)
Investment securities gains, net	99	118	(19)	(16.1)
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	249	236	13	5.5
Other	224	191	33	17.3
Total	\$ 2,914	\$ 2,889	\$ 25	0.9

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2010	2009	Amount	%
Service charges	\$ 937	\$ 894	\$ 43	4.8
Trust	135	113	22	19.5
Brokerage and insurance	141	53	88	166.0
Gains on loans sold	35	162	(127)	(78.4)
Investment securities gains, net	35	102	(67)	(65.7)
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	125	115	10	8.7
Other	116	96	20	20.8
Total	\$ 1,524	\$ 1,535	\$ (11)	(0.7)

#### Non-interest Expense

Non-interest expenses decreased \$179,000, or 2.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase in salaries and employee benefits of \$232,000 is due to annual merit increases effective the beginning of 2010 which are approximately \$110,000, increased expense related to providing employee's insurance of \$21,000, a \$41,000 increase in the Company's Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP) plan and a \$61,000 increase related to profit sharing, offset by a decrease of \$59,000 related to the Company's defined benefit pension plan.

FDIC Insurance decreased by \$299,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to last year. During 2009, as a result of additional bank failures related to the economic crisis, the FDIC increased premiums and added a special assessment for insurance premiums, which resulted in a significantly higher level of fees. In lieu of an additional special assessment in the fourth quarter of 2009, the FDIC required assessments for the following three years, 2010 – 2012, to be prepaid in order to increase the monies available in the insurance fund. These prepayments will be recognized as a charge to operations over the applicable three year period.

Professional fees increased \$38,000 due to various legal and consulting costs. The \$72,000 decrease in amortization of intangibles is due to intangible assets becoming fully amortized in 2009.

For the three months ended, June 30, 2010, salaries and employee benefits increased by \$87,000 due to the reasons described above, which include merit increases of \$59,000, SERP expense of \$35,000, Profit sharing of \$39,000 offset by a decrease in pension of \$97,000. As mentioned above, FDIC insurance also decreased by \$161,000 compared to the same period last year.

The following tables reflect the breakdown of non-interest expense and professional fees for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009:

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2010	2009	Amount	%
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 4,857	\$ 4,625	\$ 232	5.0
Occupancy	603	617	(14)	(2.3)
Furniture and equipment	217	234	(17)	(7.3)
Professional fees	333	295	38	12.9
Amortization of intangibles	8	80	(72)	(90.0)
FDIC Insurance	454	753	(299)	(39.7)
ORE expenses	171	169	2	1.2
Other	2,041	2,090	(49)	(2.3)
Total	\$ 8,684	\$ 8,863	\$ (179)	(2.0)

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2010	2009	Amount	%
Other professional fees	\$ 170	\$ 145	\$ 25	17.2
Legal fees	53	38	15	39.5
Examinations and audits	110	112	(2)	(1.8)
Total	\$ 333	\$ 295	\$ 38	12.9

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2010	2009	Amount	%
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 2,416	\$ 2,329	\$ 87	3.7
Occupancy	297	296	1	0.3
Furniture and equipment	111	124	(13)	(10.5)
Professional fees	153	164	(11)	(6.7)
Amortization of intangibles	4	40	(36)	(90.0)
FDIC Insurance	217	378	(161)	(42.6)
ORE expenses	90	93	(3)	(3.2)
Other	1,068	1,067	1	0.1
Total	\$ 4,356	\$ 4,491	\$ (135)	(3.0)

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2010	2009	Amount	%
Other professional fees	\$ 67	\$ 73	(6)	(8.2)
Legal fees	31	30	1	3.3
Examinations and audits	55	61	(6)	(9.8)
Total	\$ 153	\$ 164	(11)	(6.7)

#### Provision For Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was \$1,573,000 for the six month period ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$1,337,000 for the same period in 2009. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in income before provision for income taxes of \$1,091,000. Through management of our municipal loan and bond portfolios, management is focused on minimizing our effective tax rate. Our effective tax rate was 21.7% for the first six months of 2010 and 2009 compared to the statutory rate of 34%.

For the three-months ended June 30, 2010 the provision for income taxes was \$815,000 compared to \$692,000 for the same period in 2009. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in income before provision for income taxes of \$578,000.

We invest in three limited partnership agreements that established low-income housing projects in our market areas. As a result of these agreements, for tax purposes we have recognized \$890,000 out of a total \$913,000 of tax credits from one project in the Towanda area that began in October of 2000. We have recognized \$327,000 out of a total \$385,000 of tax credits on the second project in the Wellsboro market which was completed in November 2001. In 2005, we entered into a third limited liability partnership for a low-income housing project for senior citizens in our Sayre market area. Beginning in 2007, we have recognized \$201,000 out of a total \$574,000 of tax credits. We anticipate recognizing \$454,000 of tax credits over the next seven years, with \$164,000 expected to be recognized in 2010.

### Financial Condition

Total assets were \$773.7 million at June 30, 2010, an increase of \$44.2 million, or 6.1% from \$729.5 million at December 31, 2009. Net loans increased 3.4% to \$467.0 million and investment securities increased 9.4% to \$217.3 million at June 30, 2010. Total deposits increased \$41.1 million or 6.8% to \$646.7 million since year-end 2009. Borrowed funds have decreased \$1.3 million to \$52.8 million compared with \$54.1 million at year-end.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$40.4 million at June 30, 2010 compared to \$31.4 million at December 31, 2009, an increase of \$9.0 million. The Company continues to hold significant cash reserves to invest in a future higher rate environment. Non-interest-bearing cash decreased \$151,000 since year-end 2009, while interest-bearing cash increased \$8.8 million during that same period. A portion of the increase in deposits over the first six months has been offset by the increase in investment securities and loans issued during this time. Management actively measures and evaluates its liquidity through our Asset – Liability committee and believes its liquidity needs are satisfied by the current balance of cash and cash equivalents, readily available access to traditional funding sources, Federal Home Loan Bank financing, federal funds lines with correspondent banks, brokered certificates of deposit and the portion of the investment and loan portfolios that mature within one year. Management expects that these sources of funds will permit us to meet cash obligations and off-balance sheet commitments as they come due.

### Investments

Our investment portfolio increased by \$18.7 million or 9.4% from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010. During 2010 we purchased approximately \$28.6 million of U.S. agency obligations, \$3.0 million of U.S. Treasury notes, \$1.3 million of mortgage backed securities, \$15.5 million of state and local obligations and \$450,000 of equity securities, which help offset the \$14.1 million of principal repayments and \$8.9 million of calls that occurred during the year. We also selectively sold \$8.9 million of U.S. agency obligations, U.S. Treasury notes and mortgage backed securities at a net gain of \$99,000. The overall market value of our investment portfolio increased approximately \$1.9 million due to market fluctuations since year end. Significant unrealized gains were seen in our U.S. agency obligations and state and local obligations since year end. Excluding our short-term investments consisting of monies held primarily at the Federal Reserve for liquidity purposes, our investment portfolio is currently yielding 4.45% compared to 5.33% a year ago on a tax equivalent basis.

As mentioned above and seen in the table below, due to the continued economic downturn and the low interest rates, we have experienced significant prepayments of our mortgage backed securities of \$14.1 million and calls on our agency bonds and state and local obligations of \$8.9 million. Due to the amount of cash flow from the investment

portfolio as well as an increase in deposits and a lack of opportunities in other investment types, our strategy has been to reinvest funds mainly in short-term agency bonds via purchases of \$28.6 million and longer-term municipal bond purchases of \$15.5 million. We believe this strategy will enable us to reinvest cash flows in the next one to four years when we expect investment opportunities to improve.

## Estimated Fair Market Value of Investment Portfolio

	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
(dollars in thousands)	Amount	%	Amount	%
Available-for-sale:				
U. S. Agency securities	\$ 82,054	37.8	\$ 65,223	32.8
Obligations of state & political subdivisions	74,613	34.3	59,574	30.0
Corporate obligations	3,191	1.5	3,166	1.6
Mortgage-backed securities	56,570	26.0	70,194	35.3
Equity securities	833	0.4	425	0.3
			\$	
Total	\$ 217,261	100.0	198,582	100.0

	June 30, 2010/ December 31, 2009	
(dollars in thousands)	Amount	%
Available-for-sale:		
U. S. Agency securities	\$ 16,831	25.8
Obligations of state & political subdivisions	15,039	25.2
Corporate obligations	25	0.8
Mortgage-backed securities	(13,624)	(19.4)
Equity securities	408	96.0
Total	\$ 18,679	9.4

Management continues to monitor the earnings performance and the liquidity of the investment portfolio on a regular basis. Through active balance sheet management and analysis of the securities portfolio, the Company believes it maintains sufficient liquidity to satisfy depositor requirements and various credit needs of its customers.

## Loans

The Company's lending is focused in the north central Pennsylvania market and the southern tier of New York. The composition of our loan portfolio consists principally of retail lending, which includes single-family residential mortgages and other consumer lending, and commercial lending primarily to locally owned small businesses. New

loans are generated primarily from direct loans to our existing customer base, with new customers generated by referrals from real estate brokers, building contractors, attorneys, accountants and existing customers.

Total loans increased approximately \$16.0 million or 3.5% during the first six months of 2010. Commercial real estate, agricultural real estate, construction, commercial and other loans and loans to state and political subdivisions increased \$4.2 million, \$283,000, \$7.2 million, \$6.0 million and \$781,000, respectively. Residential real estate loans have decreased \$2.4 million.

We have continued to experience lower demand for residential real estate and consumer loans due to several economic factors. Recessionary pressures, higher unemployment, and a depressed housing market have had a negative impact on nonconforming, residential real estate mortgage and home equity loan growth. Additionally, loan demand for conforming mortgages, which the Company sells on the secondary market, has also declined from last year. Through June 30, 2010, we have sold \$3.3 million of loans in the secondary market compared to \$10.8 million through this time last year. The Company recognizes fee income for servicing these sold loans, which is included in non-interest income on the consolidated statement of income. Despite the current lower level of loan demand, management continues to explore new competitively priced products that are attractive to our customers, and to build technologies which make it easier and more efficient for customers to choose the Company for their mortgage needs.



The growth in commercial real estate, agricultural, construction, other commercial loans and state and political subdivision loans, despite the recessionary economic environment, reflects the Company's focus on commercial lending as a means to increase loan growth and obtain deposits from farmers and small businesses throughout our market area. We believe we have a strong team of experienced professionals and disciplined underwriting standards that enable us to meet the needs of these customers within our service area without incurring unreasonable risks.

	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
(in thousands)	Amount	%	Amount	%
Real estate:				
	\$		\$	
Residential	192,548	40.8	194,989	42.7
Commercial	138,129	29.2	133,953	29.4
Agricultural	19,768	4.2	19,485	4.3
Construction	12,781	2.7	5,619	1.2
Loans to individuals for household, family and other purchases				
	11,933	2.5	11,895	2.6
Commercial and other loans				
	50,057	10.6	44,101	9.7
State & political subdivision loans				
	47,123	10.0	46,342	10.1
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>472,339</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>456,384</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Less allowance for loan losses				
	5,302		4,888	
	\$		\$	
<b>Net loans</b>	<b>467,037</b>		<b>451,496</b>	

	June 30, 2010/ December 31, 2009	
(in thousands)	Amount	%
Real estate:		
Residential	\$ (2,441)	(1.3)
Commercial	4,176	3.1
Agricultural	283	1.5
Construction	7,162	127.5
Loans to individuals		

for household, family and other purchases	38	0.3
Commercial and other loans	5,956	13.5
State & political subdivision loans	781	1.7
Total loans	\$ 15,955	3.5

#### Allowance For Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level, which in management's judgment is adequate to absorb probable future loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The provision for loan losses is charged against current income. Loans deemed not collectable are charged-off against the allowance while subsequent recoveries increase the allowance. The following table presents an analysis of the allowance for loan losses for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006:

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2010	2009	December 31, 2008	2007	2006
Balance					
at beginning of period	\$ 4,888	\$ 4,378	\$ 4,197	\$ 3,876	\$ 3,664
Charge-offs:					
Real estate:					
Residential	47	76	31	64	37
Commercial	53	236	36	6	86
Agricultural	-	1	20	-	-
Loans to individuals for household, family and other purchases	9	80	44	103	103
Commercial and other loans	141	153	115	13	64
Total loans charged-off	250	546	246	186	290
Recoveries:					
Real estate:					
Residential	-	1	6	2	6
Commercial	12	1	-	79	115
Agricultural	-	-	20	-	-
Loans to individuals for household, family and other purchases	22	52	19	52	39
Commercial and other loans	90	77	52	9	12
Total loans recovered	124	131	97	142	172
Net loans charged-off	126	415	149	44	118
Provision charged to expense	540	925	330	365	330
Balance at end of period	\$ 5,302	\$ 4,888	\$ 4,378	\$ 4,197	\$ 3,876
Loans outstanding at end of period	\$ 472,339	\$ 456,384	\$ 432,814	\$ 423,379	\$ 414,773
Average loans outstanding, net	\$ 463,966	\$ 442,921	\$ 423,382	\$ 411,927	\$ 400,507
Non-performing assets:					
Non-accruing loans	\$ 5,535	\$ 5,871	\$ 2,202	\$ 1,915	\$ 1,668
Accrual loans - 90 days or more past due	466	884	383	275	1,690
Total non-performing loans	\$ 6,001	\$ 6,755	\$ 2,585	\$ 2,190	\$ 3,358

Foreclosed assets held for sale	832	302	591	203	758
Total non-performing assets	\$ 6,833	\$ 7,057	\$ 3,176	\$ 2,393	4,116
Annualized net charge-offs to average loans	0.05%	0.09%	0.04%	0.01%	0.03%
Allowance to total loans	1.12%	1.07%	1.01%	0.99%	0.93%
Allowance to total non-performing loans	88.35%	72.36%	169.36%	191.64%	115.43%
Non-performing loans as a percent of loans net of unearned income	1.27%	1.48%	0.60%	0.52%	0.81%
Non-performing assets as a percent of loans net of unearned income	1.45%	1.55%	0.73%	0.57%	0.99%

The following table identifies amounts of loans contractually past due 30 to 90 days and non-performing loans by loan category, as well as the change from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010 in non-performing loans (dollars in thousands). Non-performing loans include those loans that are contractually past due 90 days or more and non-accrual loans. Interest does not accrue on non-accrual loans. Subsequent cash payments received are applied to the outstanding principal balance or recorded as interest income, depending upon management's assessment of its ultimate ability to collect principal and interest.

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(in thousands)	June 30, 2010 Non-Performing Loans				December 31, 2009 Non-Performing Loans			
	30 - 90 Days	90 Days Past Due	Non- accrual	Total Non- Performing	30 - 90 Days	90 Days Past Due	Non- accrual	Total Non- Performing
	Past Due	Accruing			Past Due	Accruing		
Real estate:								
Residential	\$ 1,133	\$ 196	\$ 823	\$ 1,019	\$ 1,629	\$ 75	\$ 775	\$ 850
Commercial	1,180	121	790	911	1,558	635	1,863	2,498
Agricultural	367	29	2,358	2,387	75	-	2,094	2,094
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	749	749
Loans to individuals for household, family and other purchases								
	36	43	1	44	88	10	36	46
Commercial and other loans								
	68	77	1,563	1,640	610	164	354	518
Total	\$ 2,784	\$ 466	\$ 5,535	\$ 6,001	\$ 3,960	\$ 884	\$ 5,871	\$ 6,755

(in thousands)	Change in Non-Performing Loans	
	Amount	%
Real estate:		
Residential	\$ 169	19.9
Commercial	(1,587)	(63.5)
Agricultural	293	14.0
Construction	(749)	-
Loans to individuals for household, family and other purchases		
	(2)	(4.3)
Commercial and other loans		
	1,122	216.6
Total	\$ (754)	(11.2)

The Company utilizes a disciplined and thorough loan review process based upon our internal loan policy approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The purpose of the review is to assess loan quality, analyze delinquencies, identify problem loans, evaluate potential charge-offs and recoveries, and assess general overall economic conditions in the markets served. An external independent loan review is performed on our commercial portfolio semi-annually for the Company. As part of this review, our underwriting process and loan grading system is evaluated.

Management believes it uses the best information available to make such determinations and that the allowance for loan losses is adequate as of June 30, 2010. However, future adjustments could be required if circumstances differ substantially from assumptions and estimates used in making the initial determination. A prolonged downturn in the

economy, continued high unemployment rates, significant changes in the value of collateral and delays in receiving financial information from borrowers could result in increased levels of non-performing assets, charge-offs, loan loss provisions and reduction in income. Additionally, bank regulatory agencies periodically examine the Bank's allowance for loan losses. The banking agencies could require the recognition of additions to the allowance for loan losses based upon their judgment of information available to them at the time of their examination.

On a monthly basis, problem loans are identified and updated primarily using internally prepared past due reports. Based on data surrounding the collection process of each identified loan, the loan may be added or deleted from the monthly watch list. The watch list includes loans graded special mention, substandard, doubtful, and loss, as well as additional loans that management may chose to include. Watch list loans are continually monitored going forward until satisfactory conditions exist that allow management to upgrade and remove the loan. In certain cases, loans may be placed on non-accrual status or charged-off based upon management's evaluation of the borrower's ability to pay. All commercial loans, which include commercial real estate, agricultural real estate, state and political subdivision loans and other commercial loans, on non-accrual are evaluated quarterly for impairment.

The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is subject to a formal, quarterly analysis by management of the Company. In order to better analyze the risks associated with the loan portfolio, the entire portfolio is divided into several categories. As stated above, loans on non-accrual status are specifically reviewed for impairment and given a specific reserve, if appropriate. Loans evaluated and not found to be impaired are included with other performing loans, by category, by their respective homogenous pools. For the analysis prepared as of June 30, 2010, three year average historical loss factors were calculated for each pool and applied to the performing portion of the loan category. Previously, five year averages were utilized. Management believes that using a shorter experience period better reflects more current economic impacts and loan charge-off trends. The historical loss factors for both reviewed and homogeneous pools are adjusted based upon the following qualitative factors:

- § Level of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries
- § Trends in volume, terms and nature of the loan portfolio
- § Effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards and any other changes in lending and recovery policies, procedures and practices
- § Changes in the quality of the Company's loan review system
- § Experience, ability and depth of lending management and other relevant staff
- § National, state, regional and local economic trends and business conditions
- § Industry conditions including the effects of external factors such as competition, legal, and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses.
- § Existence and effect of any credit concentrations, and changes in the level of such concentrations

The balance in the allowance for loan losses was \$5,302,000 or 1.12% of total loans as of June 30, 2010 as compared to \$4,888,000 or 1.07% of loans as of December 31, 2009. The \$414,000 increase is a result of a \$540,000 provision for the first six months less net charge-offs of \$126,000. Gross charge-offs for the first six months of 2010 were \$250,000. The following table shows the distribution of the allowance for loan losses and the percentage of loans compared to total loans by loan category (dollars in thousands) as of the six months ended June 30, 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006:

	June 30		2009		December 31		2007		2006	
	2010		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Real estate loans:										
Residential	\$ 791	40.8	\$ 801	42.7	\$ 694	46.0	\$ 599	47.7	\$ 614	49.7
Commercial, agricultural	3,070	33.4	2,864	33.6	2,303	28.8	2,128	27.7	1,676	26.8
Construction	29	2.7	20	1.2	5	2.6	-	2.7	-	1.7
Loans to individuals										
for household, family and other purchases	117	2.5	131	2.6	449	2.7	424	3.1	734	3.0
Commercial and other loans	1,029	10.6	918	9.7	807	8.8	736	8.2	582	7.9
State & political subdivision loans	101	10.0	93	10.1	19	11.1	22	10.6	22	10.9
Unallocated	165	N/A	60	N/A	101	N/A	288	N/A	248	N/A
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 5,302	100.0	\$ 4,888	100.0	\$ 4,378	100.0	\$ 4,197	100.0	\$ 3,876	100.0

For the six month period ending June 30, 2010, we recorded a provision for loan losses of \$540,000, which compares to \$300,000 for the same time period in 2009. The increase is attributable to current economic conditions and an increase in non-performing loans in comparison to the same period last year. Non-performing loans decreased \$754,000, or 11.2%, from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010. Approximately 80% of the Bank's non-performing loans are associated with the following four customer relationships:



- § An agricultural customer with a total loan relationship of \$3.4 million is considered non-accrual as of June 30, 2010. Included within this relationship is \$1.1 million of loans which are subject to Farm Service Agency guarantees. The current economic struggles of dairy farmers, caused primarily from decreased milk prices, have created cash flow difficulties for this customer. While we are hopeful that increased milk prices would significantly improve cash flows for this borrower, there is no certainty that this will occur. Without a sizable and sustained increase in milk prices, we will need to rely upon the collateral for repayment of interest and principal. A real estate appraisal was completed in October, 2009, which together with a collateral analysis on equipment and livestock, resulted in an updated collateral value of approximately \$4.0 million. Based upon this analysis, management determined not to allocate a specific reserve to this loan.
- § A real estate rental customer with a total loan relationship of \$412,000 is considered non-accrual as of June 30, 2010. The current recessionary economic conditions have significantly impacted the cash flows from the customer's rental properties. Based upon an analysis of the collateral value, management determined not to allocate a specific reserve to this loan. During the second quarter of 2010, the Bank completed a foreclosure action on a loan associated with this customer that had a balance of \$678,000 at the time the foreclosure was completed. As of June 30, 2010, other assets include \$626,000 related to this foreclosure.
- § A commercial customer with a total relationship of \$469,000 composed of commercial real estate and other commercial loans was placed on non-accrual in 2010 due to inadequate cash flows as a result of the downturn in the economy, which has had a significant impact on his modular home business. Based upon an analysis of the collateral value 2010, management determined not to allocate a specific reserve to this loan.
- § A real estate rental customer with a total loan relationship of \$530,000 is considered non-accrual as of June 30, 2010. The current recessionary economic conditions have significantly impacted the cash flows from the customer's rental properties. Based upon an analysis of the collateral values, management determined not to allocate a specific reserve to this loan.

The decrease in loans 30-89 days past due is primarily the result of approximately \$514,000 of loans being considered nonaccrual as of June 30, 2010 that were less than 90 days past due as of December 31, 2009.

Subsequent to June 30, 2010, a commercial customer with a total loan relationship of \$6.5 million secured by 140 residential properties requested a debt restructuring due to losses incurred as a result of investment losses unrelated to the customer's operations. Management of the Bank is in the process of gathering additional information including updated appraisals on the collateral securing the debt and an understanding of the customer's current operations and cash flow from those operations to determine the extent, if any, of any loan impairment. Based upon the most current appraisals available, which range from May, 2006 to March 2009, we are well collateralized with a loan to value ratio of approximately 70%. Additionally, through July 2010 all loans in this relationship are current with no historical loan delinquencies. As of June 30, 2010, a specific allocation of the allowance for loan losses of \$248,000 was allocated for these loans. This amount was determined by discounting the present value of expected future loan payments using a reduced interest rate proposed for this restructuring. The Bank has not agreed to any restructuring and will wait until additional information is received and evaluated prior to making any decision related to the requested restructuring.

We have not experienced the significant decrease in the collateral values of local residential, commercial or agricultural real estate loan portfolios as seen in other parts of the country during this current economic downturn. Real estate market values in our service area did not realize the significant, and sometimes speculative, increases as seen in other parts of the country prior to the current economic downturn. As such, the collateral value of our real estate loans has not significantly deteriorated with the downturn. In addition, our market area is predominately centered in the Marcellus Shale natural gas exploration and drilling area. These natural gas exploration and drilling activities have significantly impacted the overall interest in real estate in our market area due to the related lease and royalty revenues associated with it. The natural gas activities have had a positive impact on the value of

local real estate.

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## Bank Owned Life Insurance

The Company purchased bank owned life insurance to offset future employee benefit costs. As of June 30, 2010 the cash surrender value of this life insurance is \$12,917,000, which has resulted in income recognized in the first six months ended June 30, 2010 of \$249,000 compared to \$235,000 for the same period in 2009. The use of life insurance policies provides the bank with an asset that will generate earnings to partially offset the current costs of benefits, and eventually (at the death of the individuals) provide partial recovery of cash outflows associated with the benefits.

## Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment increased approximately \$500,000 from \$12.2 at December 31, 2009 to \$12.7 at June 30, 2010, an increase of 3.8%. This occurred primarily due to the new branch construction in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania of \$752,000 during the first six months of 2010, offset by depreciation of \$320,000 during the first six months of 2010. Expected construction costs are approximately \$1.1 million, with completion anticipated early in the third quarter 2010.

## Deposits

Deposits increased \$41.1 million or 6.8%, since December 31, 2009. The increase in deposits is due to several reasons. Our market area has been positively impacted by oil and gas exploration activities. We have developed targeted products to meet the needs of customers benefiting from this activity. The overall turbulence and volatility in the financial markets has also resulted in customers seeking more stability in their deposits. Finally, our ability to work with local municipalities to meet their business needs has resulted in increased deposits.

As of June 30, 2010, non-interest-bearing deposits, NOW accounts, savings accounts money market deposit accounts and certificates of deposits, have all increased by \$3.9 million, \$21.2 million, \$6.2 million, \$7.7 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, from December 31, 2009. As mentioned, oil and gas exploration has had a significant impact on this segment as well. The Bank currently does not have any outstanding brokered certificates of deposit.

(in thousands)	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Non-interest-bearing deposits	\$ 63,954	9.9	\$ 60,061	9.9
NOW accounts	157,373	24.3	136,153	22.5
Savings deposits	55,229	8.6	49,049	8.1
Money market deposit accounts	49,950	7.7	42,210	7.0
Certificates of deposit	320,157	49.5	318,086	52.5
				\$
Total	\$ 646,663	100.0	605,559	100.0

June 30, 2010/  
December 31,  
2009  
Change

(in thousands)	Amount	%
Non-interest-bearing deposits	\$ 3,893	6.5
NOW accounts	21,220	15.6
Savings deposits	6,180	12.6
Money market deposit accounts	7,740	18.3
Certificates of deposit	2,071	0.7
Total	\$ 41,104	6.8

## Borrowed Funds

Borrowed funds decreased \$1.3 million during the first six months of 2010. The ability to grow deposits decreased our reliance on borrowed funds. The Company's daily cash requirements or short-term investments are primarily met by using the financial instruments available primarily through the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh.

In December 2003, the Company formed a special purpose entity, Citizens Financial Statutory Trust I ("the Entity"), to issue \$7,500,000 of floating rate obligated mandatory redeemable securities as part of a pooled offering. The rate is determined quarterly based on the 3 month LIBOR plus 2.80%. The Entity may redeem them, in whole or in part, at face value at any time. The Company borrowed the proceeds of the issuance from the Entity in December 2003 in the form of a \$7,500,000 note payable, which is included within "Borrowed Funds" in the liabilities section of the Company's balance sheet. Under current accounting rules, the Company's minority interest in the Entity was recorded at the initial investment amount and is included in the other assets section of the balance sheet. The Entity is not consolidated as part of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December, 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement to convert the above mentioned floating-rate debt to fixed rate debt on a notional amount of \$7.5 million. The interest rate swap instrument involves an agreement to receive a floating rate and pay a fixed rate, at specified intervals, calculated on the agreed-upon notional amount. The differentials paid or received on interest rate swap agreements are recognized as adjustments to interest expense in the period. The interest rate swap agreement was entered into on December 17, 2008 and expires December 17, 2013. The fair value of the interest rate swap at June 30, 2010 was a liability of \$413,000 and is included within other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

## Stockholder's Equity

We evaluate stockholders' equity in relation to total assets and the risks associated with those assets. The greater the capital resource, the more likely a corporation will meet its cash obligations and absorb unforeseen losses. For these reasons, capital adequacy has been, and will continue to be, of paramount importance.

Total stockholders' equity was \$66.6 million at June 30, 2010 compared to \$61.5 million at December 31, 2009, an increase of \$5.1 million or 8.3%. Excluding accumulated other comprehensive income, stockholder's equity increased \$4.0 million, or 6.3%. In the first six months of 2010, the Company had net income of \$5.7 million and paid dividends of \$1.4 million, representing a dividend payout ratio of 24.6%. The Company purchased 13,472 shares of treasury stock at a weighted average cost of \$27.74 per share. From treasury stock, the Company also awarded 5,090 shares of restricted stock to employees and 800 shares to the Board of Directors under equity incentive programs. During the six month period ended June 30, 2010, 2 employees with 467 unvested shares of restricted stock resigned, which were transferred to treasury stock.

All of the Company's investment securities are classified as available-for-sale, making this portion of the Company's balance sheet more sensitive to the changing market value of investments. Accumulated other comprehensive income increased \$1.1 million from December 31, 2009 as a result of market value fluctuations.

The Company has also complied with standards of being well capitalized mandated by the banking regulators. The Company's primary regulators have established "risk-based" capital requirements designed to measure capital adequacy. Risk-based capital ratios reflect the relative risks associated with various assets entities hold in their portfolios. A weight category of 0% (lowest risk assets), 20%, 50%, or 100% (highest risk assets), is assigned to each asset on the balance sheet. The Company's computed risk-based capital ratios are as follows:



(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
	\$		\$	
Company	67,326	14.31%	62,751	13.77%
For capital adequacy purposes	37,647	8.00%	36,464	8.00%
To be well capitalized	47,058	10.00%	45,580	10.00%

Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)				
	\$		\$	
Company	62,020	13.18%	57,839	12.69%
For capital adequacy purposes	18,823	4.00%	18,232	4.00%
To be well capitalized	28,235	6.00%	27,348	6.00%

Tier I capital (to average assets)				
	\$		\$	
Company	62,020	8.36%	57,839	8.15%
For capital adequacy purposes	29,669	4.00%	28,381	4.00%
To be well capitalized	37,087	5.00%	35,478	5.00%

The Bank's computed risk-based capital ratios are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
	\$		\$	
Bank	61,959	13.21%	57,182	12.56%
For capital adequacy purposes	37,530	8.00%	36,414	8.00%
To be well capitalized	46,912	10.00%	45,518	10.00%

Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)				
	\$		\$	
Bank	56,656	12.08%	52,286	11.49%
For capital adequacy purposes	18,765	4.00%	18,207	4.00%
To be well capitalized	28,147	6.00%	27,311	6.00%

Tier I capital (to  
average assets)

	\$		\$	
Bank	56,656	7.54%	52,286	7.38%
For capital adequacy purposes	30,044	4.00%	28,348	4.00%
To be well capitalized	37,555	5.00%	35,436	5.00%

## Off Balance Sheet Activities

Some financial instruments, such as loan commitments, credit lines, and letters of credit are issued to meet customer financing needs. The contractual amount of financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk was as follows at June 30, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

Commitments to extend credit	\$ 82,873
Standby letters of credit	4,873
	\$ 87,746

We also offer limited overdraft protection as a non-contractual courtesy which is available to demand deposit accounts in good standing for personal. Effective in the third quarter of 2010, overdraft charges as a result of ATM withdrawals and one time point of sale (non-recurring) transactions require prior approval of the customer. The non-contractual amount of financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk at June 30, 2010 was \$10,713,000. The Company reserves the right to discontinue this service without prior notice.



## Liquidity

Liquidity is a measure of the Company's ability to efficiently meet normal cash flow requirements of both borrowers and depositors. To maintain proper liquidity, we use funds management policies along with our investment policies to assure we can meet our financial obligations to depositors, credit customers and stockholders. Liquidity is needed to meet depositors' withdrawal demands, extend credit to meet borrowers' needs, provide funds for normal operating expenses and cash dividends, and to fund other capital expenditures.

Cash generated by operating activities, investing activities and financing activities influences liquidity management. Our Company's historical activity in this area can be seen in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The most important source of funds is the deposits that are primarily core. Repayment of principal on outstanding loans and cash flows created from the investment portfolio also a factor in liquidity management. Other sources of funding include brokered certificates of deposit and the sale of loans or investments, if needed.

The Company's use of funds is shown in the investing activity section of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, where the net loan activity is presented. Other significant uses of funds include purchasing stock from the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Pittsburgh, as well as capital expenditures. Capital expenditures during the first six months of 2010 were \$788,000, compared to \$855,000 during the same time period in 2009. Our new branch construction in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania accounted for most of the expenditure in 2010, while the construction of the new branch in Troy accounted for the expenditures in 2009.

Short-term debt from the FHLB supplements the Bank's availability of funds. The Bank achieves liquidity primarily from temporary or short-term investments in the Federal Reserve and the FHLB. The Bank has a maximum borrowing capacity at the FHLB of approximately \$254.4 million, of which \$37.0 million was outstanding at June 30, 2010. Additionally, we have a Federal funds line totaling \$10.0 million from a third party bank at market rates. This line is not drawn upon. We also have borrower in custody line with the Federal Reserve Board of approximately \$13.5 million, which also is not drawn upon as of June 30, 2010.

Citizens Financial is a separate legal entity from the Bank and must provide for its own liquidity. In addition to its operating expenses, Citizens Financial is responsible for paying any dividends declared to its shareholders. Citizens Financial also has repurchased shares of its common stock. Citizens Financial's primary source of income is dividends received from the Bank. The Bank may not, under the National Bank Act, declare a dividend without approval of the OCC, unless the dividend to be declared by the Bank's Board of Directors does not exceed the total of: (i) the Bank's net profits for the current year to date, plus (ii) its retained net profits for the preceding two current years, less any required transfers to surplus. In addition, the Bank can only pay dividends to the extent that its retained net profits (including the portion transferred to surplus) exceed its bad debts. The Federal Reserve Board, the OCC and the FDIC have formal and informal policies which provide that insured banks and bank holding companies should generally pay dividends only out of current operating earnings, with some exceptions. The Prompt Corrective Action Rules, described above, further limit the ability of banks to pay dividends, because banks which are not classified as well capitalized or adequately capitalized may not pay dividends and no dividend may be paid which would make the Bank undercapitalized after the dividend. At June 30, 2010, Citizens Financial had liquid assets of \$5.0 million.

## Interest Rate and Market Risk Management

The objective of interest rate sensitivity management is to maintain an appropriate balance between the stable growth of income and the risks associated with maximizing income through interest sensitivity imbalances and the market value risk of assets and liabilities.

Because of the nature of our operations, we are not subject to foreign currency exchange or commodity price risk and, since our Company has no trading portfolio, it is not subject to trading risk.

Currently, our Company has equity securities that represent only .4% of our investment portfolio and, therefore, equity risk is not significant.

The primary components of interest-sensitive assets include adjustable-rate loans and investments, loan repayments, investment maturities and money market investments. The primary components of interest-sensitive liabilities include maturing certificates of deposit, IRA certificates of deposit and short-term borrowings. Savings deposits, NOW accounts and money market investor accounts are considered core deposits and are not short-term interest sensitive (except for the top-tier money market investor accounts which are paid current market interest rates).

Gap analysis, one of the methods used by us to analyze interest rate risk, does not necessarily show the precise impact of specific interest rate movements on our Company's net interest income because the re-pricing of certain assets and liabilities is discretionary and is subject to competitive and other pressures. In addition, assets and liabilities within the same period may, in fact, be repaid at different times and at different rate levels. We have not experienced the kind of earnings volatility that might be indicated from gap analysis.

Our Company currently uses a computer simulation model to better measure the impact of interest rate changes on net interest income. We use the model as part of our risk management process that will effectively identify, measure, and monitor our Company's risk exposure.

We use numerous interest rate simulations employing a variety of assumptions to evaluate our interest rate risk exposure. A shock analysis during the second quarter of 2010 indicated that a 200 basis point movement in interest rates in either direction would have a minor impact on our Company's anticipated net interest income over the next twelve to twenty-four months.

### Item 3-Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

In the normal course of conducting business activities, the Company is exposed to market risk, principally interest rate risk, through the operations of its banking subsidiary. Interest rate risk arises from market driven fluctuations in interest rates that affect cash flows, income, expense and values of financial instruments and was discussed previously in this Form 10-Q. Management and a committee of the Board of Directors manage interest rate risk (see also "Interest Rate and Market Risk Management").

No material changes in market risk strategy occurred during the current period. A detailed discussion of market risk is provided in the SEC Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2009.

### Item 4-Control and Procedures

#### (a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act"). Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective for the purpose of ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") (1) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes to Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

## Item 1 - Legal Proceedings

Management is not aware of any litigation that would have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company. Any pending proceedings are ordinary, routine litigation incidental to the business of the Company and its subsidiary. In addition, no material proceedings are pending or are known to be threatened or contemplated against the Company and its subsidiary by government authorities.

## Item 1A – Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, “Item 1.A. Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. Other than noted below, at June 30, 2010 the risk factors of the Company have not changed materially from those reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. However, the risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

On July 21, 2010, the President signed into law The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The Dodd-Frank Act restructures the regulation of depository institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act contains various provisions designed to enhance the regulation of depository institutions and prevent the recurrence of a financial crisis such as occurred in 2008-2009. Also included is the creation of a new federal agency to administer and enforce consumer and fair lending laws, a function that is now performed by the depository institution regulators. The federal preemption of state laws currently accorded federally chartered depository institutions will be reduced as well. The full impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on our business and operations will not be known for years until regulations implementing the statute are written and adopted. The Dodd-Frank Act may have a material impact on our operations, particularly through increased compliance costs resulting from possible future consumer and fair lending regulations.

## Item 2 – Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

## ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	Total Number of Shares (or units Purchased)	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
4/1/10 to 4/30/10	-	-	-	49,000
5/1/10 to 5/31/10	8,586	\$ 28.04	8,586	40,414
6/1/10 to 6/30/10	3,161	\$ 27.89	3,161	37,253
Total	11,747	\$ 28.00	11,747	37,253

- (1) On January 7, 2006, the Company announced that the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to 140,000 shares. The repurchases will be conducted through open-market purchases or privately negotiated transactions and will be made from time to time depending on market conditions and other factors. No time limit was placed on the duration of the share repurchase program. Any repurchased shares will be held as treasury stock and will be available for general corporate purposes.

Item 3 - Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4 – [Removed and reserved]

Item 5 - Other Information

None

Item 6 - Exhibits

(a) The following documents are filed as a part of this report:

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of Citizens Financial Services, Inc., as amended (1)
- 3.2 Bylaws of Citizens Financial Services, Inc.(2)
- 4.1 Instrument defining the rights of security holders.(3)
- 4.2 No long term debt instrument issued by the Company exceeds 10% of consolidated assets or is registered. In accordance with paragraph 4(iii) of Item 601(b) of Regulation S-K, the Company will furnish the Securities and Exchange Commission copies of long-term debt instruments and related agreements upon request.
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

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(1) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, as filed with the Commission on May 12, 2010.

(2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the Commission on December 24, 2009.

(3) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the Commission on March 14, 2006.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the undersigned Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Citizens Financial Services, Inc.  
(Registrant)

August 12, 2010

By: /s/ Randall E. Black  
By: Randall E. Black  
President and Chief Executive  
Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

August 12, 2010

By: /s/ Mickey L. Jones  
By: Mickey L. Jones  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Accounting Officer)



